The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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A man of integrity will never listen to any reason against conscience.—Homer.

WHOLE NO. 1057. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1931 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 21, NO. 18.

First National Industrial Conference Called By President Wilson in 1919

President Hoover has been urged to call a National Industrial Conference and the National Civic Federation has communicated with employers and labor organizations to find out whether there will be sufficient response to justify it in calling a conference.

This recalls the fact that the first Industrial Conference representing three groups of citizens—labor, employers and the public—was called by President Wilson in 1919.

It would appear that a short statement in regard to the appointment of the representatives of the three groups, the discussion, and the antagonistic position taken by the employers' group, which prevented an agreement and legislated the labor group out of the conference, would be of interest at this time.

On September 3, 1919, President Wilson sent letters to representatives of labor, employers, and the public, inviting them to attend an industrial conference to Washington, D. C., October 6, 1919.

The United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Industrial Conference Board were each instructed to select five members to represent them, and these, with three representatives each of the investment bankers and railroad managements, composed the employers' group.

President Wilson selected the twenty-two members of the group representing the public and asked Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to select the labor representatives.

The employers' group consisted of seventeen delegates, the labor group of nineteen, and the public group of twenty-two members.

The specific purpose of the conference was stated by President Wilson in his call as that of "consulting together on the great vital questions affecting our industrial life, and their consequent effect upon all our people." It would be the duty of the conference to "discuss such methods as have already been tried out of bringing capital and labor into close co-operation, and to canvass every relevant feature of the present industrial situation for the purpose of enabling us to work out, if possible, in a genuine spirit of co-operation, a practicable method of association based upon a real community of interest which will redound to the welfare of all our people."

The conference remained in session thirteen days, but was unable to work out any program, and after the withdrawal of the labor group and the departure of the employers' group on October 22, following the President's suggestion that the public group continue its session, the conference was finally declared abandoned on October 23, 1919.

The labor group withdrew from the conference when the employers' group voted against the following resolution introduced by the labor group:

The right of wage earners to organize without discrimination, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with their employers in respect to wages, hours of labor, and relations and conditions of employment is recognized.

The labor group pressed their resolution for adoption. They were supported by the public group, but the employers' group insisted that the representatives of labor should be selected from among their employes and opposed the clause that "labor should be represented by representatives of their own choosing" in negotiations with employers with respect to wages and conditions of employment. They also opposed the right of wage earners to organize without discrimination, holding that the word "discrimination" was susceptible to various interpretations.

Inasmuch as the labor group represented over 4,500,000 persons who were enjoying collective bargaining with the right of selecting their own representatives and to organize without discrimination, the labor group felt that it could be of no avail to continue the sessions when the employers' group would not agree to the conditions already established and enjoyed by over 4,500,000 organized workers.

Under the rules of the conference all three groups must vote unanimously in order to be the expression of the conclusion by the Industrial Conference. Although two groups of the three voted for the labor resolution, the labor group resolution was lost.

Green Flays Dreiser for Attack On A. F. of L. and Miners' Union

Washington, July 11.—The press statement made on June 26, by Theodore Dreiser, American novelist, attacking the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America, "is full of inaccuracies, illogical conclusions, and unjustifiable denunciation," declares William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an open letter to Dreiser.

In his statement made to the United Press, Dreiser claimed the large corporations and the anthracite coal operators would be considering a union to stop strikes, that the A. F. of L. should be license d to operate for labor by such groups, that the A. F. of L. and the United Mine Workers were doing nothing to help suffering miners, that the A. F. of L. closes its doors to unskilled workers, and that the Communist National Miners' Union received his support only after it had rapped the alleged deficiencies with which he charged the A. F. of L. and the Miners' Union.

Green's open letter conclusively refutes all of Dreiser's charges and reprimands the novelist for sponsoring such a brainstorm.

"The statement which you gave to the press on June 26 is full of inaccuracies, illogical conclusions and unjustifiable denunciation of the American Federation of Labor that I feel it my duty to call to the attention of the American Federation of Labor to write you frankly in reply," Green tells Dreiser.

"You have made no effort to make such unfounded charges against either the American Federation of Labor or the United Mine Workers of America, an affiliated union, and expect such unfounded charges to go unchallenged.

Denies Union with Corporations

"In your statement you said that you had positive knowledge of a proposal for a union of the coal union between the chief corporations, such as power and utility groups, and the American Federation of Labor to put a quietus in so far as possible on strike and labor troubles and bring about general poverty of the rest of the people.'

"As President of the American Federation of Labor I would know if any such proposal was made binding the American Federation of Labor to such a plan.

I assert positively that no such proposal has been made or considered. You should not have published such a proposal because I assert that no such understanding exists between the American Federation of Labor and any corporation of any kind.

I do not understand how a man with such a reputation as you have should indulge in making such reckless statements.

"You said further that the reason you favored the formation of a National Miners' Union, a communist organization, was that the United Mine Workers of America would do what the American Federation of Labor never did—open the doors to all classes of conditions of labor, even unskilled workers.

Unions Welcome Unskilled Labor

"This erroneous statement alone is enough to destroy the effect and influence of your entire article. It is utterly baseless. It shows conclusively that you are either ignorant of the character and form of the United Mine Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor, or, if you do, then you are influenced by prejudice, passion and feeling—so much so that you recklessly make an untruthful and unfounded statement.

"The American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America particularly are as deeply interested in the unskilled workers as they are in the skilled workers.

"Provisions are made in the laws of the American Federation of Labor for the organization of all unskilled workers.

"The International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union organizes the hod carriers, the common laborers employed in the streets, on the highways, in excavating work and in every other activity where unskilled labor is employed. Thousands of unskilled colored workers are members of this international union.

"The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes organizes the section men employed on the railroads. You cannot deny that these are unskilled workers.

"The United Mine Workers of America accepts into membership all men employed in and around coal mines. They protect the unskilled worker in the enjoyment of all his rights just as carefully as they do the rights of the most skilled among them.

"When negotiating wage scales with the coal operators the United Mine Workers insist that the wage scale agreed upon must apply to the unskilled worker and that he must be accorded the same degree of protection as even the most important figure.

Union Benefits Miners

President Green is equally emphatic in his denial of Dreiser's charge that the United Mine Workers and the American Federation of Labor have done nothing for the coal miners. He declares that for more than thirty years the United Mine Workers of America has faithfully served coal mine workers and used strikes in every mining center to raise the coal miners' standard of living.

"As a result of the struggle of the miners, under the leadership of their union, and as a result of these strikes collective bargaining was accepted," Green continues.

"Local operators in many instances were reluctantly forced to recognize the Miners' Union with which agreements were made. The rights of all concerned were clearly defined. Wages were increased, conditions of life and living became more tolerable.

"Unfortunately about three years ago the coal operators in the bituminous coal fields decided to make war on the United Mine Workers of America. All the power and resources of these coal operators were used in an effort to crush and destroy the Mine Workers' Union. Unemployment situation which began to develop contributed very largely to the efforts of the coal operators to wipe out collective bargaining and destroy the Union.

"The United Mine Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor spent many millions of dollars in resisting the attack of the coal corporations. No one ever heard of you or those associated with you going into the coal fields when this struggle was on, rendering any aid to the United Mine Workers or extending to them a word of sympathy or encouragement."

Labor Legislation Secured

President Green enumerates an impressive list of benefits secured for the miners by the United Mine Workers, assisted by the American Federation of Labor before the coal operators weakened the miners' unions. Wages were increased, the eight-hour day established, machinery set up for the adjustment of disputes and grievances, the check-off system recognized through pit committees and union officials.

"During this same period of collective bargaining and trade union influence labor legislation was enacted for the benefit of the miners was secured, President Green points out, which included:

State mining departments in the coal States were established to provide mine inspection and reduce mine explosions.

Check-Weighmen Provided

Check-weighmen were placed at coal tipples "so that the miner could be protected against short weight and robbery." Coal operators were forced to accept the mine run system, which, of itself, President Green declares, justifies the existence of the United Mine Workers. "This great reform was secured as the result of years of effort and agitation by the Mine Workers' Union. It is the greatest blessing and benefit that ever came to the miners of the Nation."

In Illinois and Indiana laws were secured providing that "miners must secure a license certifying that they were qualified to work as miners before they were permitted to work in the mines." Housing conditions were much better in localities where the miners' union was strong and the notorious company store and the "pluck me" system were "wiped out completely where the Miners' Union was powerful enough to achieve this result."

Child Labor Abolished

President Green emphasizes the abolition of child labor in coal mines as an outstanding achievement of the United Mine Workers. He gives John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, credit for the child labor legislation, and declares that "as a result of the efforts of Mr. Mitchell thousands of breaker boys were taken out of the anthracite coal breakers and placed in the school room and in the home."

"I can recite many other definite, concrete accomplishments of the Miners' Union," Green tells Dreiser, "all of which clearly establish the argument that the union cares nothing for the unskilled or for the miners themselves. The so-called National Miners' Union which you have espoused, never did anything to secure for them any of these blessings and benefits for the miners."

Communist Union Condemned

President Green condemns Dreiser for approving the National Miners' Union, which, he says, is a Communist movement. "It invades the mining communities after the bona fide Miners' Union has been rendered helpless and there mobilizes the discontent which inevitably follows—not in support of a constructive movement, but in support of what they term a class-conscious war.

"No responsible person would give such a movement his endorsement. They have never done so in the past. Miners. They never can and they never will. They capitalize the misery of the miners, encourage them to engage in violence, street uprisings, clashings, hoping they will be injured or perhaps killed because through such a process they hope to appeal to the passions and feeling of the public, and, as a result, will help along the realization of the world revolution.

"The surprise of it all is that you and those associated with you have not deceived so grossly or are so wilful in your action as to give approval, encouragement and aid to a destructive movement that has no single achievement to its credit, which frowns upon collective bargaining, and which hopes to seize control of our government through the misery of deceived miners," concludes President Green.

"Thinking people will choose between your statement denouncing the American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations and favoring the Communist movement. Wage earners will favor this destructive movement as against the definite, concrete accomplishments of organized labor. I have set them forth in this communication.

"The American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America will continue to exist and serve the laboring people of the Country. They will live and thrive in spite of opposition from any and all sources. The United Mine Workers of America will come back into the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. It will establish itself, and it will serve the miners, protecting them and promoting their interests."

Trade Union Certificate

The employers' group in the 1919 National Industrial Conference called by President Wilson voted against labor having the right to organize without discrimination and to be represented by representatives of their own choosing.

Employers would not deny to themselves the recognition of the principle of their right to be represented in any relationship affecting their interests by representatives of their own choosing. The exercise of this right is the keystone of freedom in negotiations involving the rights and interests of labor.

In denying to workers the right of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing and the right to organize without discrimination, employers are blocking the genius developed out of the practical experience of the workers that would be at the command of industry.

In a system that permits workers expression only through representatives satisfactory to employers, the latter can evoke only the echo of their own limited theoretical knowledge in the operation of industry.

Trade Union Principles Only Hope . For Coal Industry, Miners Assert

Indianapolis, Ind., July 11.—Recognition of the trade union by the bituminous coal mine operators and the development of joint wage-agreements is put forward in a statement issued by United Mine Workers of America as the only measure that will restore economic order and prosperity to the coal industry.

Officials of the union contend that since the bituminous operators began their drive against organized labor a few years ago the coal markets of the country have been in "ruinous unseasonic battleground." The business individualism of the operators has resulted in price wars and practices which have brought profitless production to many mines and suffering to the miners.

The union declares that a similar condition existed in the latter part of the last century. The emergency of 40 years ago was considered by a number of joint conferences between representatives of the organized miners and operators. The conferences discussed methods to rescue the bituminous industry from the economic ruin into which anarchistic business practices had driven it.

It is claimed that in 1898, as a result of these joint conferences, "collective bargaining and the eight-hour day became a reality by joint wage-agreement, which also embodied other right provisions designed to put the industry on a sound economic basing." This agreement, it is asserted, rescued the bituminous coal industry from its disastrous condition.

The statement points out that the unbridled practices which obtained in the bituminous industry prior to 1898 have developed in recent years with similar economic troubles for both miners and operators. "But there are signs that the same time-proven stabilizing forces of joint wage-agreements will again be invoked. Joint agreements in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, recently negotiated, after six months of unauthorized strike and assets, give promise that barbarous self-destruction will give way to an enlightened plan.

The leaders of industry should recognize, after many years of experimentation, that there is only one workable plan—and that, the joint wage-agreement."

Officials of the United Mine Workers hope the conference of the bituminous operators recently convened in Washington by Secretary of Commerce Lamont will result in conferences between the miners and the operators and the reincarnation of the joint wage-agreement.

Washington State Government Ignores Jobless; Labor Must Act

Seattle, Wash., July 11.—The 30th annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor meets at a time when very serious problems are confronting the trade union movement," says David J. Levine, president of the Seattle Central Labor Council and editor of the Washington State Labor News, in a statement directing attention to the convention.

"Unemployment is increasing instead of decreasing," Levine points out. In many industries, especially in unorganized men, wage cutting is nothing more or threatened. The last session of our State Legislature practically ignored every attempt for humanitarian legislation and only through the efforts of President Taylor of the State Federation of Labor have attempts at vicious legislation to chain labor been defeated.

"No attempt to in any manner plan for the relief of unemployment has been made by the Governor of our State. With thousands of our citizens out of work, the Governor is busy fighting for his particular scheme of landscaping the grounds at the Capitol. Truly, while Seattle burns, Nero fiddles.

"Labor is charged with a grave responsibility. In this crisis the voice of labor must be heard. We must point out and lead the way to the solution to solve the unemployment problem, or at least make the burden of carrying it easier to carry. No phrase mongers, but actual, practical plans are required. The best brains in our movement are needed at this convention."

Unemployment Hits Stereotypers; Apprentice Regulation Urged

Denver, Colo., July 11.—"We have had more unemployment among our members the past year than in any like period in our history," declares Charles A. Bennett, secretary-treasurer of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, in his report to the annual convention of the union which opens in Toronto, Canada, July 20.

"For a situation to exist where men were seeking jobs rather than for jobs to be seeking men is a new experience to all those of us who have joined the organization in the last fifteen years. I do not expect that we see so short a situation exist again.

"We are bound to feel the effects of this mechanization of industry. As I see it, our industry is so much a part of the industrial life of the nation that we cannot escape altogether the effects of the transition from hand work to machine power that is so universal in modern industry.

"Certain it is that we cannot fight it out with our employers and hope to protect ourselves. If we can bring about a better understanding with them as to the maximum requirements of machine power in the industry and then agree upon an apprentice ratio that will supply the normal demand of the industry for this man power, and some method of taking care of those unemployed during the transition period, we escape the fate that is bound to come to the great army of technologically unemployed while the readjustments are taking place.

"If we cannot get together on some such basis as this with our employers then disaster is sure. The task is too great to be worked out alone. This transition is universal and all inclusive and is beyond the ability of any single industry to solve except on the basis of the interest between the employing and employed group in each industry.

"Of all groups I believe ours is better prepared to work this problem out along the lines I have indicated than any other. This is owing to our friendly relations with our employers and also to the small number engaged in our branch and the strong organization that exists in both groups.

"The problem has to be handled as a national or international problem and will require the most intelligent and loyal co-operation of th- members of the local unions, but it is not impossible of achievement."

PLATE PRINTERS HAVE OUT-OF-WORK PROBLEM

Washington, July 11.—Unemployment will have a prominent place in the business of the thirty-ninth annual convention of International Plate Printers' Die Stampers' and Engravers' Union which will be held in Philadelphia, July 20-25.

"Unemployment is the great question confronting our own craft and an effort should be made by our delegates to solve the problem," says the union of printers, die stampers and engravers," declares Frank J. Coleman, editor of the Plate Printer, the official journal of the union.

"The days of competition with our craft by other methods of printing are not over yet it will be a hard fight during the coming years to hold our own against the wave of cheap production that is being advocated by those who have been responsible for our present unemployment problems.

"The American Federation of Labor is a great constructive force in the United States today that the workers must look to for their economic salvation. On every hand wage cuts and cheap methods are advocated and being put into operation despite all the promises that were made to President Hoover that every effort would be made to maintain existing wage scales and conditions."

400 PAINTERS' UNIONS HAVE FIVE-DAY WEEK

Lafayette, Ind., July 11.—Seventy-five per cent of the members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, covering 400 local unions in 32 States, are working on a five-day, 40-hour week basis, according to figures made public by the officials of the brotherhood.

LABOR MUST ORGANIZE FOR ITS PROTECTION

"There are approximately fifty million workers in the United States who should be organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor," asserts M. L. Thompson, president of the Utah State Federation of Labor and editor of the Utah Labor News.

"As wage earners they must depend on their jobs in order to make a living for themselves and their dependents. As individuals they are at the mercy of some one in holding a job, and unless thoroughly organized the workers are unable to protect themselves from being deprived of making a decent living for themselves and their families."

Mr. Thompson declares that the unorganized workers must "understand that only through organization and the recognition of working class interests can the workers ever hope to obtain economic freedom and protection from economic evils that bring with them suffering, misery and starvation. Labor is power, and real organization makes powerful unions and makes strength."

WORK RELIEF SCHEMES GIVE JOBS TO THOUSANDS

London, Eng., July 11.—The Unemployment Grants Committee states that on April 24, the latest date for which figures are available, there were approximately 59,000 men employed on relief schemes of work presented by local authorities and approved for grant on the recommendation of the committee, or on schemes specially provided to provide work in necessitous areas during last winter.

The estimated cost of schemes recently approved is over $17,000,000 to provide employment for about 7,500 men.

Under the unemployment grants plan the British Government advances to local authorities a portion of the money required to construct public works.

HIGH WAGES LINKED WITH PROSPERITY

Washington, July 11.—"To reduce wages now is not sound economic judgment," says J. B. Prewitt, editor of the International Bookbinder, the official journal of the Brotherhood of International Bookbinders, in an editorial on the relation of buying power to prosperity. "Higher wages with a surplus over ordinary expenditures are necessary to maintain a higher standard of living.

"High wages are the foundation of a well-balanced business structure, and without a solid foundation nothing can survive.

"There is no economic reason to the argument offered by some financial leaders that wages must decrease if prices are down that wages should seek a lower level.

"Every one knows now what we need is to restore the buying power in order to preserve the American standard of living. Evidently some employers who are attempting to cut wages during this crisis think only in terms of mass production. How they expect to sell the goods produced by curtailing the already limited buying power of the millions out of employment at the present time is a problem yet unsolved."

FEDERAL BOND ISSUE FOR JOBLESS RELIEF

Detroit, Mich., July 11.—The Detroit central labor union has approved a five-billion dollar Federal bond issue to construct public works for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed.

San Francisco, Calif., July 11.—The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor approves a five billion dollar issue for the construction of public works to provide jobs for the unemployed. The council urges President Hoover to call a special session of Congress to authorize the bonds and asks the California members of Congress to support the proposition.

Detroit, Mich., July 11.—The Chicago Federation of Labor has endorsed a proposal for a five billion dollar Federal bond issue to construct public works for the relief of unemployment. The Chicago Federation estimates that "10,000,000 wage earners are vainly seeking work."

EMPLOYER CUTS WAGES FOR MILWAUKEE JOBLESS

Milwaukee, Wis., July 11.—The willingness of unemployed to use starvation to secure cheap labor was shown by the Harnischfeger Furniture Company in its endeavor to capitalize unemployment in erecting a new building. The concern offered 15 cents an hour for carpenters and 12½ cents an hour for mechanics. A number of workers in the unemployment bureau accepted the work. The union wage scale for common labor is 75 cents an hour, and for carpenters $1.15.

CHAIN STORE ADOPTS UNION LABOR POLICY

San Francisco, Calif., July 11.—The S. H. Kress and Company, operator of a chain of five, ten and twenty-five cent stores, will erect their new store building in Modesto and Sacramento, Calif., under union labor conditions, according to a statement by F. C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council.

In addition to employing union labor the company agrees that the contractor shall use local subcontractors and material men whenever it is practicable.

BOULDER DAM WAGES LOW UNDER ANTI-UNION SHOP

Las Vegas, Nev., July 11.—Wages at Boulder Dam, where open shop dominates the officials of Six Companies, the contractors for the $165,000,000 Boulder Dam construction work, are exceedingly low, according to the statement by Joe Lee, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers.

"The men employed are mostly carpenters and laborers," Reed says. "Carpenters are receiving $6.00 per day; laborers $4.00. Until recently common laborers received $3.50 per day.

"Since the wage scale is based on 40 cents a day went into effect, we have newspaper reports that four dollars a day is considered a very good wage in good times. Four dollars wages for 10 per day is paid for board, and from the first pay check received by each employe is deducted $1.00 per month for dental, for road, poll and other taxes.

"Figure out for yourself your satisfaction just how much wealth is in control of each man employed on the great Boulder Dam Job. I believe the greatest engineering project undertaken by the United States Government, with the possible exception of the Panama Canal. And how much money will it be possible for any man who may be able to stay throughout the period of the job, estimated about seven years, to save if the Six Companies are permitted to carry out their policy of low wage rates and absolute open shop conditions of employment?"

Railroad Labor Opposes Wage Cuts; Output Jumps; 471,000 Less Men

Cleveland, Ohio, July 11.—"The railroad organizations are ready to assist, and have so declared themselves, in every way possible to fight all forms of unfair competition with which the railroads are confronted, by motor busses and trucks which, free from government-subsidized inland waterways and the pipe lines," asserts Carl Scholz, president of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, the official organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in discussing a possible drive for wage cuts by railroad executives for railroad employes.

"But when it comes to a reduction of wages to continue dividends, no union labor man can go along. For railroad employes have already taken a very drastic cut in wages. The men in engine and train service only work when there is work to do. They work on a mileage basis at so much per mile. The fewer miles the railroads handle the less revenue they get; the fewer miles the engine and train crews make the less pay they get. In other words, these men work on a piece work basis at so much per day.

"In the first two months of 1921 the railroads employed 2,134,000 workers and their operating expenses were $829,000,000. In the first two months of 1931 they had only 1,334,000 employes (a reduction of 471,000) and their operating expenses were $540,000,000. It is very evident that reduced payrolls made up by far the greater part of the saving in operating expense."

Mr. Scholz also points out that during the last ten years the railroad men have gradually increased their efficiency measured by the amount of work done. Expressed in tons of freight moved per mile per day, the railroad men are moving a ton 822 miles a day compared with 606 miles ten years ago.

"This increased efficiency on the part of the railroad employes," Mr. Rudolph declares, "is not maintained and is continually enhanced."

FURUSETH SAYS UNIONS ARE LABOR'S STRENGTH

San Francisco, July 11.—The labor movement is about to enter the most strenuous period in its history, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, told the San Francisco Labor Council. He claimed that big business is in control of the country and the only things its leaders can think of or understand is to follow in the footsteps of the old capitalistic regime. In his opinion "organization is eating up and destroying our civilization."

Mr. Furuseth expressed his faith in labor organization as the protector of the workers in these times of stress. Labor will have to fight for the preservation of the conditions it has established throughout the years, he said. It will find a way through the wilderness and make a reality of the principle that all men are equal and entitled to equal opportunity.

LABOR'S DIVIDENDS

Elm Grove, W. Va., July 11.—Grace Morrison was killed in falling 140 feet to the bottom of a shaft of the Elm Grove Mining Company. He was assisting in repairing a mine elevator when the chain broke.

Baltimore, Md., July 11.—Three men working in the East End laundry were burned about the face by chemical fumes that escaped as they were removing the head of a water cooler.

UNEMPLOYMENT STUDIED BY WORKERS' SCHOOL

Los Angeles, Calif., July 11.—The economic causes of unemployment and remedies for it are being considered by the Workers' Summer School at Los Angeles Junior Intermediate Camp in the San Bernardino National Forest near here.

"The most vital concern of labor during the past year has been and is now to find a solution for the evils of industrial depression, says the statement declaring the school is attempting to do before have the problems entailed in the loss of jobs, part-time employment, speed-up systems and the machine civilization and the ruthless displacement of men by the protector of the ghastly consequences upon labor with the force they now possess.

The summer school is under the direction of the joint committee on workers' education of the California State Federation of Labor and the extension division of the University of California.

FREE TEXTBOOKS DENIED NIGHT SCHOOL STUDENTS

Washington, July 11.—The legal adviser of the government of the District of Columbia has decided that night school students can not have free textbooks because night schools are not specifically mentioned in the free textbook law recently enacted by Congress. The law was urged for many years by the trade union movement of Washington. Labor leaders believed the phraseology was comprehensive enough to include all schools whether night or day.